

Location

Wichita, the largest city in Kansas, population 344,284¹ is the county seat of Sedgwick County. Major highways, including the Kansas Turnpike and Interstate I-35, link the City with a large trade area that encompasses a population of approximately 1.2 million² people within a 100-mile radius. The nearest large cities are Denver to the west, Kansas City to the northeast and Oklahoma City and Tulsa to the south and southeast.

Historical Background

Wichita became a town in 1868, was incorporated in 1870 and has been a city of the first class since 1886. The original stimulus to the City's economic development was the extension of the Santa Fe Railway into Wichita in 1872. The City's early growth paralleled the expanding agricultural productivity of the Central Plains States and by 1900 the City was an important regional center for the processing of agricultural products and the distribution of farm equipment. In 1914, the discovery of oil broadened the economic base, drawing to the City numerous services, distributive enterprises and metalworking industries. From the earliest days of the aircraft industry, Wichita has been a leading producer of general aviation and commercial aircraft. McConnell Air Force Base was activated in 1951 and has remained an important factor in the community.

Government

In 1918, Wichita became one of the first municipalities in the United States to adopt the Commission-Manager form of government. Effective April 14, 1987, the title "City Commissioner" was changed to "City Council" and instead of being elected at-large, five council members were nominated by district and elected at-large. In November 1988, Wichita voters approved a referendum to elect a five-member City Council by pure district elections and a full-time Mayor by city-at-large elections. On February 10, 1989, Charter Ordinance 115 was adopted and provided for the five council member seats to be increased to six by subdividing the City into six districts based on the 1990 census. The six Council members and the Mayor serve four-year terms with the Council members' terms being overlapping. The City Council and Mayor conduct all legislative functions for the City of Wichita and establish general policies, which are executed by the City Manager.

Population Characteristics

2000 Population	
Wichita city (2000) ¹	344,284
Wichita MSA (2000) ²	545,220
Within 100-mile radius ³	1,240,451
¹ Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census	
² Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census	
³ Source: Estimated by the CEDBR, Wichita State University using 2000 county population counts produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census	

Growth

Wichita's population growth has been steady for the past two decades. The majority of recent growth has occurred along the far west/northwest and east/northeast peripheries of the City, and into the unincorporated portions of the county.

As of December 2001, the City's total land area was approximately 150.87 square miles. The majority of annexation over the past couple of years has been in

response to a need for improved utility service in the annexed areas, especially water service.

Geographic Distribution

The metropolitan statistical area (MSA) includes Butler, Harvey and Sedgwick counties. Sedgwick County represents the largest portion of the area's population with an estimated 452,869 residents in 2000.

The City's population density has decreased by 46 percent in the past few decades. Today there are approximately 2,478 persons per square mile in Wichita compared to 4,625 per square mile in 1960 when growth

within the city limits peaked. The trend of perimeter growth, and the associated increase in demand for local government services, is expected to continue for Wichita.

Note: This report on *Population Characteristics* was prepared by the Center for Economic Development and Business Research (CEDBR) at the request of the Department of Finance specifically for inclusion and use in the 2002-2007 Financial Plan.

Public Safety

National FBI statistics for 2000 show Wichita's violent crime rate to be lower than many Midwestern cities of comparable size, including Omaha, Oklahoma City, Tulsa and Little Rock. Wichita's violent crime rate in 2000 was 612 offenses per 100,000 population.

In 2001, overall crime in Wichita rose slightly compared with 2000, after three consecutive years of decline, according to Wichita Police Department statistics. The 2001 crime rate is still below the average rate for the preceding five years, however. Efforts by local leaders to address crime and crime perception in the City have included community policing, education, stiffer handgun regulations, enhanced surveillance of gang activities, as well as expansion and support of preventive community programs in target areas. A comparison of crime in major metropolitan areas is presented on the following page.

Composition

The racial and ethnic composition of Wichita's population is comparable to that of the nation. Current trends indicate the fastest growth rate to be among Asian/Pacific Islanders and persons of Hispanic origin.

Education

Wichitans place great importance on education. In 1990, 82 percent of Wichita's citizens aged 25 years and older had at least a high school diploma, compared to 78 percent in the nation overall.

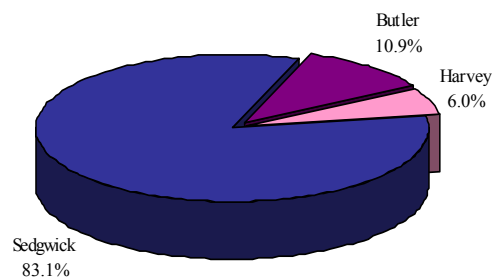
The City of Wichita is served by eight unified school districts. The Wichita Public Schools (USD 259) is the largest in the City. Enrollment has grown steadily over the past five years, with a total increase of 1,724 students during that time period.

Population Trends

Wichita				
Year	City (000's)*	Percent Change	Sed Co (000's)	Percent Change
1950	168.3		222.3	
1960	254.7	51.3%	343.2	54.4%
1970	276.6	8.6%	350.7	2.2%
1980	279.3	1.0%	367.1	4.7%
1990	304.0	8.8%	403.7	10.0%
2000	344.3	13.3%	452.9	12.2%

*Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population of the 100 Largest Cities and Other Urban Places in the United States: 1790 to 1990*, Working Population Paper No. 27. Census 2000

Population Distribution, 2000 Wichita MSA



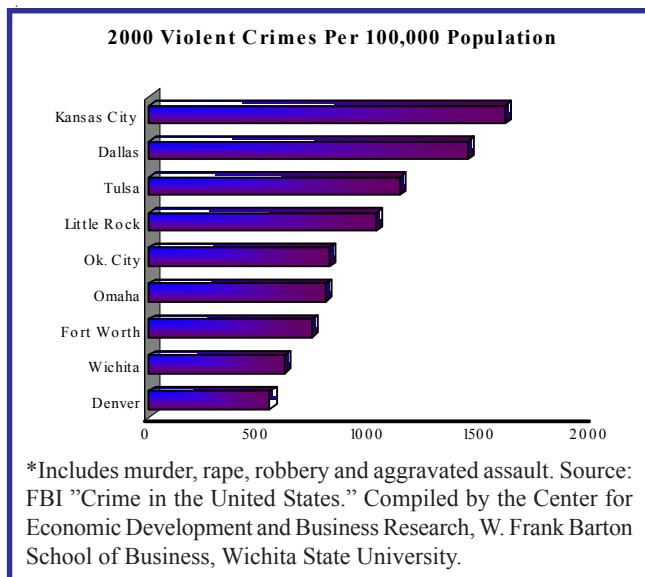
Population by Race/Ethnic Origin, 2000
(percent of total)

	U.S.	Wichita City
Total	100.0%	100.0%
Hispanic Origin*	12.5%	9.6%
Not Hispanic		
White	69.1%	71.7%
Black/African Am.	12.1%	11.3%
American Indian	0.7%	1.0%
Asian	3.6%	3.9%
Other**	1.9%	2.5%

*May be of any race.

**Includes other races and persons identifying themselves as multi-racial.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171)



In addition to the public school districts, there are dozens of private and parochial schools serving preschool through high school students, as well as those needing special education. Fifteen colleges and universities in the local area serve Wichita including Wichita State University, University of Kansas-School of Medicine-Wichita, Friends University, Newman University and the Wichita Area Technical College.

Health Care

Wichita is a first-class regional medical center with 11 acute care and free standing specialty hospitals providing the community with more than 2,600 licensed beds. In addition to these major treatment facilities, there are approximately 50 nursing homes and assisted living facilities. Wichita is also home to the Center for Improve-

ment of Human Functioning, an international bio-medical research and educational organization specializing in nutritional medicine and preventive care.

Wichita Mid-Continent Airport			
Air Freight Shipments (pounds)			
Year	Inbound	Outbound	
1994	31,288,000	27,584,000	
1995	31,068,000	26,422,000	
1996	42,662,000	37,240,000	
1997	39,148,000	38,324,000	
1998	37,040,000	36,252,000	
1999	27,874,000	26,110,000	
2000	28,884,000	22,032,000	
2001	26,368,000	23,468,000	

Wichita Mid-Continent Airport			
Air Passengers			
Year	Inbound	Outbound	
1994	581,494	584,624	
1995	647,148	647,242	
1996	712,641	714,591	
1997	710,017	704,317	
1998	666,442	666,506	
1999	626,951	621,378	
2000	617,634	609,449	
2001	565,498	563,883	

Source: Wichita Airport Authority. Compiled by Center for Economic Development and Business Research, W. Frank Barton School of Business, Wichita State University.

Transportation

Wichita Mid-Continent Airport, the largest airport in Kansas, is a combination commercial air carrier and general aviation complex, providing accommodations for all aircraft. Passenger service is available through 12 airlines including: America West Express, American, American Eagle, Continental Express, Northwest Airlink, United, USAirways Express and three Delta Connections-Atlantic Southeast, COMAIR, SkyWest and AirTran. Cargo service is provided by five major carriers, including Airborne Freight, DHL, Emery, Federal Express and UPS.

Air passengers at Mid-Continent numbered 1.1 million in 2001 (inbound and outbound). Airfreight shipments totaled 49.8 million pounds in 2001 (inbound and outbound).

Culture and Leisure

Recreational opportunities abound in Wichita. The City's compact size allows minimal travel time (average 30 minutes) to outlying areas with open prairie and lakes. Inside the City there are more than 90 municipal parks, covering 4,190 acres.³ At least 160,000 trees are planted in Wichita's public grounds.

Cultural activities include art, natural and historical museums, and theater offered through the Mid-American All-Indian Center, the Wichita Symphony, the Metropolitan Ballet, Music Theater, Botanica, Old Cowtown Musuem, an observatory, a natural setting zoo, and many more attractions. Demonstrating potential strength for tourism in Wichita, Exploration Place, the new \$62 million science center and museum in downtown, drew 375,000 visitors, about

25 percent more people than projected during its first year of operation. Additionally, Exploration Place will be hosting the biennial meeting of the International Planetarium Society, a prestigious five-day gathering of nearly 400 scientists and related professionals next summer. The impressive attendance at Exploration Place also bodes well for the Wichita Art Museum, which started a \$10.5 million renovation and will reopen in the spring of 2003.

Special ethnic, sports, and holiday events take place year-round, culminating in the area-wide ten-day River Festival in May. Beginning as a City-financed centennial celebration in 1970, the River Festival has grown steadily with annual attendance now more than a million people. In 1996, the Festival was named one of the top 100 tourist attractions in North America. The total economic impact of the river festival in 2001 was an estimated \$22.6 million.⁴

Minor league professional baseball, arena football and hockey are examples of other major attractions in the Wichita area, as well as Joyland Amusement Park. The City-owned twin-sheet ice skating arena is also available for additional sporting events. Wichita has five City-owned golf courses, eight additional golf courses for public play and nine membership-only private courses.

Century II is the convention headquarters downtown. The Kansas Coliseum, just north of the City, is a multi-purpose facility that hosts a variety of events from concerts to livestock shows. The \$30 million Hyatt Regency hotel in downtown Wichita has added to the large selection of hotels in the City. Wichita is the leading convention and tourism center in Kansas.

Economic Development

Wichita offers an excellent business environment, with incentives that include property tax abatements (up to ten years-100 percent), industrial revenue bonds (IRBs), Enterprise Zones, job training funds and venture capital.

Under the State Constitution, Kansas is a right-to-work state. No labor unions may attempt to collect “service fees” from workers who choose not to join the union. Only 8.4 percent of the Wichita MSA’s private workforce is unionized compared to 11.2 percent of the national private sector. Outside the aircraft plants, only four percent of the Wichita MSA’s private workforce is unionized.⁵

Downtown revitalization is gaining importance and momentum in Wichita. The vitality of the City’s core is essential, not only to economic and tax base stability, but to the quality of life for its residents. Among the riverfront and core-area public and private development projects under construction or completed since 1994 are:

- Wichita Boat House
- Old Town Redevelopment
- Renovation of the Historic Eaton Hotel
- State Office Building
- Wichita Ice Sports Center
- Exploration Place, a Science Center/Children’s Museum Complex
- Hyatt Convention Center Hotel
- East Bank River Walk
- Maple/Lewis Street Bridge Replacement
- McLean Boulevard Realignment
- Douglas Avenue Upgrading
- Development of Reflection Square

Cost of Living

Even with all of these amenities, Wichita still maintains a moderate cost-of-living rate of 100.2, about average among the 292 urban areas in the United States.⁶ As of fourth quarter 2001, the median sales price of existing single-family homes in the Wichita MSA was \$98,000 compared to the national average of \$148,000, according to the National Association of Realtors. As of first quarter 2001, the median sale price of a newly built single-family home in the Wichita metro area was \$129,800, substantially below the national median price of \$167,400.⁷

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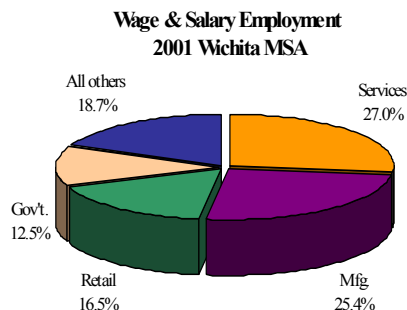
Economic Characteristics Employment

Wichita's employment includes a broad mix of business types, with a strong base of relatively high paying manufacturing jobs. A list of Wichita's major private employers includes: The Boeing Co., Cessna Aircraft Co., Raytheon Aircraft Co., Via Christi Regional Medical Center, Bombardier Aerospace Learjet, Koch Industries Inc., Wesley Medical Center, Southwestern Bell, Wichita Clinic, Dillon Stores and The Coleman Co.

However, any listing of the area's largest private employers cannot reveal the large number of small and mid-sized companies providing a wide variety of goods and services to markets around the globe. The 1999 *County Business Patterns* shows approximately 11,509 business establishments in Sedgwick County with fewer than 100 employees.

Average annual total wage and salary employment in the Wichita MSA increased by 0.8 percent from 2000 to 2001. This increase was led by the government sector with an increase of 1,700 jobs and the manufacturing sector with an increase of 800 jobs. Many of the job increases in the government sector were related to temporary jobs for the 2000 census. The wholesale trade sector had the largest decrease in jobs, losing 700 filled positions in 2001 followed by the retail trade sector, which lost 400 jobs.

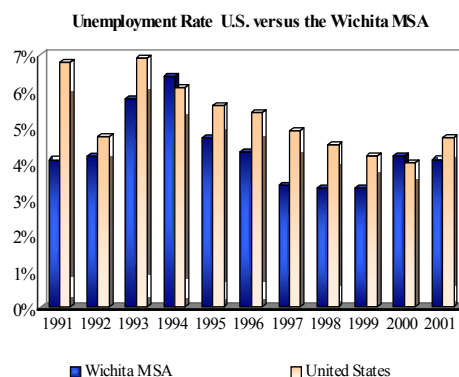
In 2001, 27 percent of all jobs in the Wichita MSA were in service industries, while 25.4 percent were in manufacturing industries. Services accounted for 77,600 jobs, while manufacturing contributed 73,100 of the 287,900 total jobs.



Wichita MSA Wage & Salary Forecast

Year	Wage & Salary Employment	Level of Change	Annual Growth Rate
1998	286,200	10,900	4.00%
1999	285,400	(800)	-0.30%
2000	285,700	300	0.10%
2001	287,900	2,200	0.80%
2002	283,350	(4,550)	-1.60%
2003	286,133	2,783	1.00%
2004	289,435	3,301	1.20%
2005	293,237	3,802	1.30%
2006	297,039	3,802	1.30%
2007	300,842	3,802	1.30%

Source: Data for 1998-2001 are from the Kansas Department of Revenue. Forecasts for 2002-2007 were produced by the Center for Economic Development and Business Research, W. Frank Barton School of Business, Wichita State University.



Wichita's unemployment rate averaged 4.1 percent for 2001, slightly below the 4.7 percent average of the United States.

During the past decade, the United States has enjoyed an extraordinary period of uninterrupted economic growth. During this same period Wichita's employment grew, on average, a healthy 1.7 percent annually. The CEDBR does not expect the United States or Wichita to continue to enjoy such robust economic growth rates during the next five years.

According to the National Bureau of Economic Research, the United States entered the current recession in March 2001. The United States has now gone through more than two years of economic deceleration, which has included large inventory cutbacks, reductions in capital spending and weakening labor markets. Capital spending led to the boom of the late 1990s and in turn, a near collapse of capital spending led to the current recession.

Overall the Wichita economy in 2001 outperformed the national economy. However, many of the effects of the national recession and the attacks of September 11 have not yet shown up in the current economic indicators. For example, following the attacks of September 11, Wichita's four aircraft companies announced layoffs totaling nearly 8,000. Many of these layoffs will occur sometime in 2002. As Wichita did not enter the recession as soon as the national economy, Wichita is unlikely to recover as fast as the national economy. Currently, most economists expect the national economy to start to recover in the second half of 2002. The CEDBR expects the Wichita economy to see some recovery towards the end of 2002.

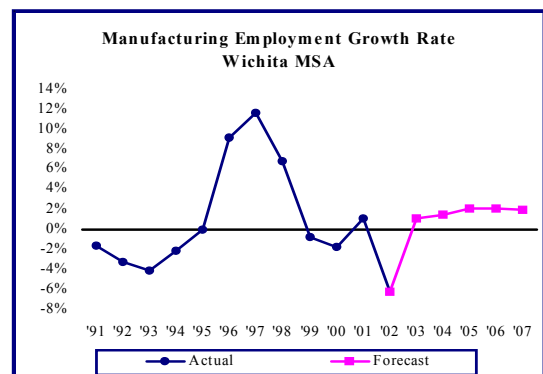
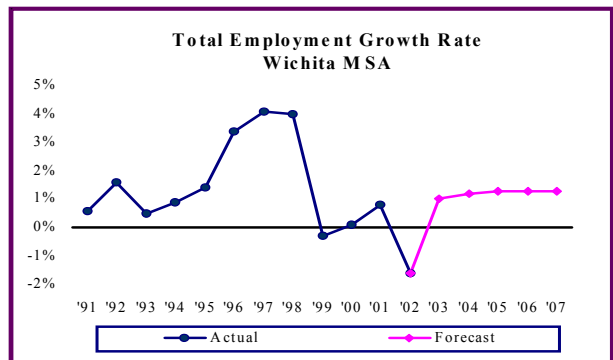
****Note:** This report on *Economic Characteristics* was prepared by the Center for Economic Development and Business Research (CEDBR) at the request of the Department of Finance specifically for inclusion and use in its budgetary presentations. For updated information refer to the CEDBR site at <http://www.webs.wichita.edu/cedbr>.

Manufacturing

During the first three quarters of 2001, Wichita's manufacturing sector was growing steadily. On the heels of the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Center, Wichita's aircraft manufacturers announced layoffs totaling nearly 8,000 jobs. As a result, manufacturing employment is expected to decrease in 2002 losing 4,600 jobs.

During the 1980s, Wichita saw significant decreases in manufacturing employment averaging 0.6 percent annually. Most of these job losses were as a result of downsizing among the general aviation manufacturers early in the decade. With the introduction and passage of product liability reform legislation, the general aviation industry in Wichita blossomed during the 1990s growing on average 1.6 percent annually. During the 2000s, the CEDBR is expecting more modest growth in the manufacturing sector. Following significant job losses in 2002, the manufacturing sector should start to see job recovery in 2003. From 2003 through 2007, job growth in the manufacturing sector should average about 1,250 net new jobs annually.

Among Wichita's three general aviation companies, Cessna Aircraft, Raytheon Aircraft and Learjet-Bombardier, shipments totaled 1,764 in 2001 with billings totaling \$7.9 billion.⁸ Raytheon and Learjet both reduced employment lev-



els during 2001. Raytheon has reduced its employment by 1,700, the majority of those jobs in Wichita, and has announced additional layoffs of 75 to be completed during first quarter 2002. Learjet reduced its Wichita employment by about 350 in 2001 and has announced layoffs of 250 during first quarter 2002. To date, Cessna Aircraft has not announced plans for any Wichita layoffs. However, the company has moved to reduce employment by 400 at its single-engine manufacturing plants in Independence, Kan.

During 2001, the Boeing Company received 335 orders with a backlog at the end of year totaling \$75.9 billion. Following September 11, the company moved to reduce employment by up to 30,000 people from September 2001 through mid-2002. Locally during this period, approximately 5,000 to 5,200 layoffs are expected to occur at Boeing's Wichita operation. Boeing launched the 767 tanker program in 2001 with orders from Italy and Japan and received Congressional authorization to negotiate the lease of 100 USAF tankers. The Boeing Company announced in late February plans to use its Wichita plant and workers for the potential conversion of the Boeing 767 into tankers for the USAF. If chosen by the Air Force, Boeing would produce the aircraft at its Everett, Washington plant. Tanker modification would be completed at the company's Wichita Development and Modification Center.⁹ The intermediate-term market outlook for commercial deliveries remains uncertain. Deliveries for 2002 are now expected to be about 380 airplanes. Deliveries for 2003 are expected to range between 275 and 300 airplanes. According to Boeing reports, the delivery forecast for 2002 is virtually sold out and more than 75 percent sold in 2003 at the lower end of the range.¹⁰

Although Wichita has a strong competitive advantage in the production of aircraft, the overall economy has a healthy diversity. In 2001, the Center for Economic Development and Business Research conducted a study that confirmed this diversity.¹¹ When compared to 318 metropolitan areas across the nation, Wichita ranked 144th in terms of diversification, demonstrating an above average economic diversity. The volatility of the Wichita economy proved to be lower than the majority of the study cities by each economic indicator measured.

Services

Service sector employment grew by 400 jobs in 2001. Historically, when Wichita has experienced job declines in the manufacturing sector labor has been freed which led to employment growth in the service sector. In 2002, the CEBDR is forecasting modest growth in service sector employment totaling about 750 jobs. Services are expected to continue to be a major contributor to job growth over the next five years. The service sector is forecasted to grow, on average, 1.7 percent annually adding about 1,350 jobs each year. Employment growth will occur primarily in new and expanding industry clusters such as call centers and communication and telecommunication service providers. In addition, as a regional health services center for South Central Kansas, Wichita should continue to see growth in the health care sector.

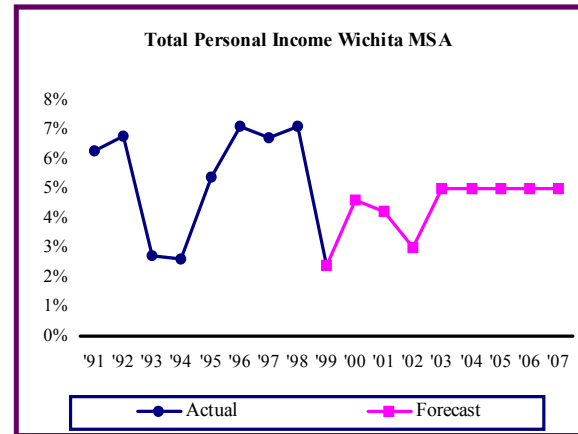
Construction

After several years of growth, construction employment slowed in 2000. The industry numbers have been mixed. Industry employment continued to decline losing 300 jobs. Concurrently the number of permits issued has declined since 1999, as the dollar value of the same permits has risen.

With support from numerous significant public works projects, commercial construction should remain stable in 2002. A \$284 million bond issue for the Wichita Public Schools, USD 259, passed on April 4, 2000. The bond money will be used to finance the elimination of all but a few portable classrooms, add classrooms to eliminate overcrowding, replace schools that would be more costly to refurbish and maintain, and modernize heating, cooling and wiring in all of the schools that need it. USD 259's current bond expenditure schedule includes \$86 million in 2002.

Several large, privately funded commercial projects are already underway providing further job stability for the commercial sector. The projects underway include a \$90 million expansion of Wesley Medical Center and the \$61 million construction of Cessna's new Citation Service Center. Prior to the September attacks, Wichita's construction industry had been steadier than other markets in the United States. The residual strength may help local construction firms ride out the current economic recession better than other U.S. markets.

On the residential side, sales in February show continued strength in the area's housing market. Home sales for the 12 months ending in February 2002 were running 3.4 percent higher than the previous year. The CEDBR expects home sales to slow slightly in 2002 for a variety of reasons including mortgage interest rates, which are likely to rise later in the year. In addition, given the impressive housing market in the Wichita area the last few years, it is unlikely there is much pent-up demand for housing. Finally, with mounting job losses in the area, many consumers may be hesitant to make such a large purchase.



The CEDBR is not projecting any net job growth in the construction sector during 2002. Residential construction activity is expected to slow in 2002 while commercial/industrial construction activity is expected to increase. With job losses in the residential sector and job gains in the commercial/industrial sector, overall employment in the construction industry is expected to decline modestly, losing 300 jobs.

Personal Income

Total personal income for the Wichita MSA had an average annual growth rate of 5.3 percent for the decade ending in 1999 (the latest year for which data are available as of this printing). From 1999 through 2007, total personal income is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 4.4 percent. If inflation remains in the range of 3 percent, growth of inflation-adjusted personal income will average 1.4 for the period 1999-2007.

Personal income growth is expected to slow in 2002 to just three percent (zero percent real, inflation-adjusted growth) as a result of the downturn in aviation manufacturing. With a weak labor market, wages are not expected to rise in the near term.

The CEDBR measures personal income growth for the Wichita MSA only. Personal income is attributed to the county in which a person lives, regardless of where he or she may work. As surrounding counties continue to successfully develop their own infrastructure and residential neighborhoods, they will attract a greater share of the MSA's total income. However, Sedgwick County will retain the lion's share of jobs and workforce in the region.

Wichita MSA Taxable Retail Sales			
Year	State Sales Tax Collections (Millions)	Taxable Retail Sales (Millions)	Annual Growth Rate
1998	\$342.70	\$6,993.60	4.1%
1999	\$342.10	\$6,980.70	-0.2%
2000	\$334.50	\$6,827.10	-2.2%
2001	\$335.70	\$6,851.60	0.4%
2002	\$339.90	\$6,936.40	1.2%
2003	\$343.20	\$7,004.50	1.0%
2004	\$347.20	\$7,085.40	1.2%
2005	\$351.70	\$7,178.40	1.3%
2006	\$356.30	\$7,271.50	1.3%
2007	\$360.90	\$7,364.60	1.3%

Source: Data for 1998-2001 are from the Kansas Department of Revenue. Forecasts for 2002-2007 were produced by the Center for Economic Development and Business Research, W. Frank Barton School of Business, Wichita State University.

Personal income is affected by a number of factors including social security, farm income, rental income, stocks, interest and employee earnings. The largest share by far is the earnings of employees.

Retail Trade and Sales

Retail opportunities continue to expand in the metropolitan area. During the past two years several national retailers entered or announced plans to enter the Wichita market. Newcomers to the Wichita market include Dollar Tree Stores, Dick's Sporting Goods, Gart Sports Co., Von Maur, Krispy Kreme Doughnuts and Bed Bath & Beyond. Other national retailers are expanding their presence in Wichita including Walgreens, Borders, Lowes Home Improvement Warehouse, Wal-Mart, The Gap, Burlington Coat Factory, Office Depot, Home Depot and Old Navy. Also, during the past few years several big box tenants such as Service Merchandise, Albertson's, Builder's Square and Jumbo Sports closed. Other retailers such as Stein Mart and Venture have exited the market as well. In large part, the closings were not due to local economic conditions. Evidence of this is the continuing expansion of existing shopping districts and the planned construction of several new shopping centers. For example, an 85,000-square-foot expansion at Bradley Fair is underway. Phase I of the New Market Square in West Wichita is complete and construction has begun on Phase II. Ground was broken for a new theatre complex anchoring the new Plazzio Center.

In addition to access to retail outlets, growth and decline in real retail sales (adjusted for inflation) are closely related to employment growth and consumer confidence. Each new job generates just under \$24,000 in taxable retail sales. However changes in State tax law also can have an impact on taxable retail sales. Since July 1998, the Kansas legislature has granted sales tax exemptions totaling approximately \$35.4 million. For example, in July of 2000 expanded exemptions for manufacturing machinery and equipment were granted with an estimated loss of sales tax collections totaling \$4.3 million annually statewide.¹² As the State's major manufacturing center, a large percentage of those collections are likely to be generated in the Wichita metropolitan area.

Based on Kansas Department of Revenue State sales tax receipts, the Wichita MSA produced \$6.852 billion in taxable retail sales in 2001. This reflects a growth rate of 0.4 percent between 2000 and 2001.

Retail sales are projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.2 percent during 2002-2007. This forecast is based on the forecast of employment and personal income above and the assumption that Wichita will continue to attract growing numbers of new, well-managed retail establishments.

(End notes)

¹ Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, April 1, 2000 Census count.

² Estimated by the Center for Economic Development and Business Research (CEDBR), W. Frank Barton School of Business, Wichita State University based on 2000 county population counts produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

³ Source: City of Wichita Park and Recreation Administration.

⁴ Source: Wichita Festival, Inc.

⁵ Source: Wichita Area Chamber of Commerce. Estimates are for year-end 1994.

⁶ Source: ACCRA 4th Quarter 2001.

⁷ Source: Wichita Area Association of Realtors-Multiple Listing Service and the National Association of Realtors.

⁸ Source: *General Aviation Airplane Shipment Report*, General Aviation Manufacturers Association released 2/13/02. A complete copy of the report is available online at <http://www.generalaviation.org>. Note that numbers for the three Wichita-based companies include shipments and billings from all plant locations. In addition, these figures include data for the number and value of shipments for Boeing Business Jets.

⁹ Source: Wichita-AP News View Wire Copy 2/27/02.

¹⁰ Source: Boeing's 4th Quarter 2001 Earnings Report. A complete copy of the report is available online at <http://www.boeing.com/news/>.

¹¹ *Industrial Structure and Economic Volatility of Selected Metropolitan Areas*, Center for Economic Development and Business Research (CEDBR), W. Frank Barton School of Business, Wichita State University, August, 2001, funded by the City of Wichita, Dept. of Finance.

¹² Based on estimates provided by the Kansas Department of Revenue.

Wichita at a glance.....

Demographics

Population (2000)	344,284
Wichita MSA (2000)	545,220
Within 100 mile radius (2000)	1,240,451
Land area (2001)	150.87 square
Median Household Income (2000)	\$39,939
Median Per Capita Income(2000)	\$20,647
Families below poverty level (2000)	8.4%
Median owner occupied home value	\$78,900
Median age (2000)	33.4 years
Percent of population over 25 with	
high school graduate or higher	83.8%
some college experience	25.0%
bachelor, graduate or professional degree	25.3%

Cost of living index of 100.2, about average among the 292 urban areas of the United States.

Key Public Facilities

Police substations	4
Fire stations	18
Recreation centers	10
City Halls	
Main City Hall	1
Neighborhood City Halls	4

Public Parks and Playgrounds

Parks	107
Swimming pools	12
Fishing Ponds	12
Soccer fields	47
Softball fields	49
Baseball diamonds	4
Rugby field	1
Tennis courts	83
Handball courts	2
Croquet courts	6
Exercise/fitness trails	15
Nature trails	7
Bridle path	1

Area Golf Courses

Municipal golf courses	5
Public golf courses	4
Private membership golf courses	9

Public Libraries

City libraries	12
Ablah Library, Wichita State University	1

Educational Institutions

Wichita Public School learning centers	104
Private schools	35
Private special education centers	3
Wichita State University	
University of Kansas-School of Medicine-Wichita	
Friends University	
Newman University	
Presidents College School of Law	
Wichita Area Technical College	
Numerous satellite sites for public junior colleges and private colleges and universities	

Health Care

Eleven acute care and specialty hospitals

Numerous specialty services for conventionally insured patients and for those on restricted incomes

Many nursing homes and assisted living centers

The Arts

Wichita Symphony Orchestra

Music Theatre of Wichita

Music Theatre for Young People

Wichita Children's Theatre & Dance

Wichita Community Theatre

Metropolitan Ballet

Wichita Pops

Wichita Choral Society

Crown Uptown Dinner Theatre

Wichita Art Museum

Wichita Center for the Arts

Ulrich Art Museum, Wichita State University

Attractions and Amusements

Wichita-Sedgwick County Historical Museum Historic Botanica

Exploration Place

Sedgwick County Zoo

Aviation Museum

African-American Museum

Museum of Ancient History

Mid-American All Indian Center

Ice Sports

Wichita Wrangler's Baseball (AAA)

Wichita Greyhound Park

Sports and Amusement Parks

Paintball Park

Inline Skate Park